

From the Charleston Courier.
LETTER OF HON WHITEMARSH
B. SEABROOK.

We have furnished for publication with a copy of the following letter of Hon. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party:

PAVILION HOTEL, Sept. 23, 1848.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this morning, in which I am invited to address the Democratic party. In consequence of severe indisposition, from which I am slowly recovering, I regret that I shall be unable to comply with your request. I want the physical power, which, to do justice to myself and the cause, the occasion would require. I embrace this opportunity, therefore, of declaring that I am with you in principle, and shall aid you in the hour of trial.

Early in July last, a gentleman of this city interrogated me on the subject to which your letter refers. I replied; that with the lights before me, if I were then called upon to decide between the candidates, my vote should be cast for the Whig Democrat, though to him there were many and weighty objections. The developments since that time have confirmed the opinion I then expressed in reference to the superior claims of Gen. Cass. To the political creed of his opponent, as far as it has been officially promulgated, I cannot subscribe. My penetration is not sufficiently astute to discover any difference whatever between it and that of Henry Clay.

If Cass and the Kentucky Statesman were the only competitors for the prize, would any portion of the Democratic party of the State befriend the latter? He is a citizen of a plantation State, a slaveholder, and certainly was prominently opposed, on constitutional grounds too, to any interference by Congress with the domestic institutions of the South, either in the Territories or States.

The studied silence of the "Military Chief" on a matter of vital importance to our and his section of the country, is conclusive evidence that to him, elevation to office is of more importance than the preservation and integrity of the Union. He dare not speak the sentiments which an honest upright and patriotic citizen, in disregard as personal consequences, would be proud to avow. If his aspirations be gratified, the Whig party, or an isolated question, the seceders from the ranks of their opponents, will soon discover that they have been grossly deceived. He obviously designs to cheat one of the other; and for this act of moral delinquency alone affecting seriously as it will do, should he declare against us, the personal, social and political right of one half the Confederacy, he richly merits, not our approbation, but decided condemnation. The Southern man who is ashamed or afraid to say, whether he would repel or aid a hostile movement by the constituted authorities, is unworthy of the name of a citizen.

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Should Gen. Cass be defeated by the defection of the Southern States, the Democratic party will be deprecated? Admitting that in neither of the parties, as such into which the country has long been divided, we can confide, there is yet this marked difference between them. Among the Whigs of the North we cannot point to one friend, while among the Democrats of that region there are many warm, able, and influential men, who uphold the conservative notions we entertain with unflinching pertinacity. If the former get into power, it is a delusion to suppose that the old issues will not be revived. So the present contest is one for place and not for principle? Will the Whigs and Democrats shake hands in acknowledgment that there is nothing to dispute about, except that one is in and the other out of power? If, then, it be true, should Whigery triumph that the great questions which South Carolina, at a heavy sacrifice has been conspicuous in terminating, so happily for her interests and those of the Nation, will be agitated anew increased acrimony, can I, who so long have contributed my humble mite, with all the zeal and ability which God has given me, to uphold their political infidelity, extend to them the right hand of fellowship? That party is aiming to obliterate the plainest landmarks of the Constitution, and practically to subvert the federative principles of the Government. Indeed, in their hands, the Central power would constitute a Democracy, and in time be utterly deprived of its Republican features. The will of an absolute majority, unchecked by the Executive, and not the Federal Compact, would control the deliberations of Congress.

After all, the Presidential question is one of subordinate interest. The union of the South, or of any portion of it, is alone wanting to insure the perpetuation of our federal partnership of States, on the just and wise terms to which our father subscribed their names. Should the Wilnot Proviso be extended to New Mexico and California, we must be prepared to stand by our arms. To such a flagrant act of usurpation, and to the Slaves States, of degradation, it would be impossible for South Carolina to submit.

I greatly deplore, therefore, the unhappy division, which, in relation to the Metropolitan, prevails in our family circle. Influenced by motives which no one appreciates more highly than I do, each of the two members of it aim at the same patriotic end, but viewing the matter in dispute with different lights, the effect in part of excitement, they are brought to adverse conclusions. I sincerely trust, that this feeling of estrangement from each other may quickly be absorbed by the higher considerations, which, at this period of difficulty and alarm, should guide and determine our actions.

Allow me, in conclusion, to add, that having recently visited the Upper country to attend the semi-annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, where I saw gentlemen from nearly every district, I feel authorized to state that the electoral vote of South Carolina will positively be given for Cass. At least four-fifths of the members of the Legislature will be in his favor. Are Charleston and the remainder of the State to be brought in direct collision? Will not the angry passions which

a heated political canvass is certain to engender, weaken the political bonds that, for a quarter of a century, have enabled us to present an undivided front to the encroachments of Federal authority? I ardently hope not, yet I dread the consequences of alienated feelings.

Be pleased, sir, to tender to the party whom you on this occasion represent, my profound acknowledgments for the honor they have done me, and to accept for yourself the assurance of my respectful regard.

Your obedient servant,
WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.
To the Chairman of the Democratic Party of the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael.

MR. RHETT'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the speech of the Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, delivered on Saturday evening last at a meeting of the Democratic party. The speech, it will be seen, touches upon nearly all the leading questions that have been agitated between the Whig and Democratic parties of late years, upon most of them briefly, but upon all, pertinently and forcibly. The true position of this State in regard to the Democratic party, is deduced by the speaker, not from the relations and bearings of a single question, but the political history of a series of years; a history which we have been invited and urged utterly to forget, in deference to the passions of the moment, and a vague delusive hope, founded upon personal popularity and birth-place of the Whig candidates for the Presidency. It was time that we should be reminded of all this, and Mr. Rhett has done it well.

There is another point of great importance in this speech, to which we would direct the reader's attention. We allude to that part where the orator exposes the utter hopelessness of uniting the South for resistance and defence, under the administration of a Southern Whig President. But we do not propose to analyze the matter of the speech. On the general bearings of the great question—the slavery question, it will be found full, clear and convincing, and ample justification for all Democrats, in making up their minds on the Presidential election to give their support to Cass and Butler.—Char. Mer.

THE MEETING ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The meeting on Saturday evening afforded the most signal proof of the deep interest which had been excited in the minds of our citizens by Mr. Rhett's speech on Tuesday night. The Hibernian Hall was thronged at an early hour in the evening, and the reception of the orator was marked with strong feeling and enthusiasm. Cheers and long continued applause greeted his appearance on the stand. It is certain that this excitement lost nothing of its force in the progress of the speech, but went on, gathering force and fervor, to the very conclusion. And it was not merely an audience of friends and admirers, delighting to do honor to the speaker, but one of earnest and eager listeners whose minds were intent upon the perfect comprehension of the high argument which formed his theme.

It is proper to state here, that Mr. Rhett's visit to Charleston was at the earnest solicitation of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party. It was known that he regarded the support of the Whig nominee as utterly inconsistent with the principles of South Carolina, and it was thought that, it were justice to themselves, the Democratic party of this city were bound to claim the benefit of the lights and experience which brought his mind to this conclusion. His long public career qualified him to speak of man and parties from his own knowledge, while his strong and unquestioned devotion to the South, raised him far above all suspicion of yielding to party what belonged only to his country. The result has amply fulfilled their hopes. His speeches have given new life and strength to the Democratic cause, and thrown a flood of light over all the great questions involved in the Presidential election. So strong was the effect upon those who did hear him, that we venture to say that if all the Taylorites had been among his auditors, there would have been by this time no such thing in Charleston as a Taylor Democratic Party.—Char. Mercury, 25th ult.

A Curious Incident.—It is well known to most of our citizens that Mr. Russell, keeps in his public garden, in addition to his rare plants and flowers, several Eagles, and he related to us yesterday a curious fact in relation to one of these birds, which, in ancient times, would have been regarded as an omen, but which now will be deemed only a curious incident. Immediately facing the front of the entrance, are placed on pedestals of the same height, the busts of several distinguished public men, among which in a cast from Mills' bust of Mr. Calhoun. For a week past, Mr. R. informs us, his largest Eagle has daily selected that bust as his resting place, and will perch for hours on that head, while all efforts to drive him away, have proved ineffectual, gazing, with eyes as unwinking as those of the great Statesman upon the bright orb towards which the interests of others prevents his soaring.

The Eagle, our National emblem, could not find a more fitting resting place than that which he has so strangely chosen in preference to the others presenting an equally tempting place on which to furl his broad wings and he at rest. The coincidence struck us as so curious, when mentioned, that we could not refrain from this brief reference to it.—Columbia Telegraph.

Virginia and South Carolina Counterfeits.—The Norfolk Herald says that a gang of counterfeiters are on their way from Shelby county, Kentucky, to Virginia, with a large amount of counterfeit bank notes, some of which are said to be at the denomination of \$100, of the Exchange Bank of Virginia. The Cincinnati Times the other day described these as being dated June 1, 1845, the impression on the back of the note being smaller than the genuine.

In the list of new counterfeit notes given in Thompson's Reporter, we find enumerated 10's and 1's on the Bank of the State of South Carolina.



EDGEFIELD C. H.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1848.

We are requested to say, that an Address on Temperance, will be delivered at Little Stephens' Creek Baptist Church, on Sunday next Oct. 8th, by Geo. M. Blocker, Esq.

The Weather.—This section of country had suffered greatly from drought for some time past. On Saturday night a good shower fell. On Sunday night and on Monday morning also. The fall crops are benefited.

Old Winter is Coming.—Frost was seen in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the 22d ult. Thick ice was also seen. The Catskill Mountains in New York at the latest date were white with snow.

There was a slight frost at Marietta Ga., on the 21st ult.

On Tuesday morning, the thermometer at sun rise, stood at 48 degrees.

The citizens of Edgefield District were addressed on last Monday, by the Hon. A. P. Butler, and the Hon. Armstead Burt, on the great questions which now excite the country. The distinguished ability of the speakers, and the earnestness with which they spoke, made the occasion one of the deepest interest.

We have not the leisure or space to give a full account of the speeches in this number, but we will endeavor to prepare it for the next.

Judge Butler reiterated his sentiments in regard to the Mexican war, and dwelt with force and great eloquence on the subjects connected with it. It had reflected distinguished luster on our arms, the brilliant achievements of which were unsurpassed in history; but the acquisition of territory resulting from it, might prove fatal to the harmony of our people, and destructive of the happiness of the Government.

He discussed the leading topics which were debated at the last Session of Congress, and expressed his opinions frankly and freely on them all. According to his views, the question of slavery merged all other questions.—The settled policy of the North and Northwest, was to prevent its extension, if not to procure its entire abolition.

to any other quarter. Every effort last Session to adjust our promises, though odious a question, and in violation of the constitution, had been rejected.

Judge Butler maintained that the only aid we could obtain from the north, was to come from the Democratic party, and that even that aid was so precarious as not to be expected or to be relied upon.

He spoke in a few words, of the candidates for the Presidency. Gen. Taylor was an upright, honorable and glorious soldier, and, in some respects, a remarkable man, but he was identified with the Whig party, and must, in a great measure, be controlled by the Whig leaders.

Gen. Cass was a gentleman of various experience; and attainments, kind in his disposition, and without bigotry in his nature—certainly without sectional bigotry, and was fully identified with the Democratic party—the only party at the North and North-west, which could possibly be favorable to Southern interests.

At the conclusion of the speech of our distinguished Senator, Colonel Burt followed in a handsome manner, and with equal frankness and clearness, expressed his views on the political questions of the day, confining his remarks more exclusively to the relative merits of the two Candidates who are striving for the Presidential chair.

He bestowed upon Gen. Taylor every praise for his honesty, intelligence, and for the great glory he has acquired for the nation. No General of modern times, had fought a more brilliant battle, than the Battle of Buena Vista; and none ever exhibited under a complication of difficulties, more unyielding devotion to the honor of his country. The whole career of Gen. T. was marked by extraordinary ability, and by almost superhuman firmness of purpose. He wished that honors might cluster around his head, but not to the detriment of the people of the United States.

When the General was first made known to the country as an independent Candidate for the Presidency, he hailed his appearance with pride and pleasure, with hope and expectation. His expectations were soon disappointed. He no longer had hope. There was no ground for hope. The independent Candidate was as fully identified with Whig measures as the "chiefest" of Whigs.

Gen. Cass was not altogether reliable, but he was a Democrat, and preferable to a Whig. Col. Burt discussed the claims of the Candidates with much ability; and enlarged upon the subjects which we debated at our last session of Congress and which will most likely be again debated at our next Session, expressing his opinions on them all, with the manliness and candor characteristic of his honest representative of the people.

He said that it was of the utmost importance at this juncture, that the South should be united to a man, for it was his conscientious belief, that the time was not far distant, when she might be compelled to protect her rights with the sword, or to submit to insult and degradation.

General Election.—On Monday and Tuesday next, the general election for Members of the Legislature of South Carolina, will take place.

Court of Common Pleas.—The Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District commenced its Session at this place, on Monday last. Judge Wardlaw presiding. Court will be in Session for two weeks.

Captain by Brevet.—1st Lieut. John C. Simkins 12th Infantry, has been promoted Captain by Brevet, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco Mexico, to date from August 20th 1847."

This young officer is a native of our town, and went out originally, to Mexico, in the Company of "96 boys" under the command of Capt. P. S. Brooks. Whilst in Mexico, he joined the Regular army, and distinguished himself for his gallantry. We are pleased to see, his promotion.

He can not give it up.—J. N. Cardozo the veteran editor so long associated with the Southern Patriot and lately with the News, has not retired as we supposed. He is still in his post, as associate editor. We think that he will die with his armor on. Long may he be spared to enlighten us. We believe, that a generation has passed away, since his first connection with the press.

The Whig and Democratic Nominees.—The Whig candidate for the Presidency, though a Tailor, is known to be, habitually the worst dressed man in the United States. He will never grace the White House.

The Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, fills more space in newspapers than he ever will as presiding officer of the Senate Chamber.

The Democratic nominee for the Presidency, like a lamp filled with the best and purest Gas when placed on a high position in the White House, will diffuse all around him, light of the most beautiful and brilliant character.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, will make an admirable purveyor or Butler. During his stewardship, his friends will never suffer for the want of good things. He will always give them palatable dishes. There is very little wit in the above, but it may please the Juveniles.

Fillmore and Butler.—During the memorable session of 1841—Millard Fillmore and Wm. O. Butler were both members of Congress. Fillmore was Chairman of an important Committee, and played a conspicuous part. He was then as now, a thorough Whig.

He supported all the measures of the party, no matter how obnoxious to the South. On all questions relating to slavery, he and Butler were opposed. Their votes so far as we have examined the record, were never alike. Butler was ever true to the South. We do not charge

him with the same. He is a true friend to the South, and is one of the firmest defenders of our peculiar institutions. Such a man is eminently worthy to be the Vice President of the United States.

Ministers of the Gospel.—The whole number of Ministers of the Gospel in the United States, says the Episcopal Recorder, amounts to about thirty thousand.

Romanism in Great Britain.—According to the Christian Chronicle, sixty five members of the University of Oxford, have seceded from the established Church, and conformed to the Church of Rome since 1841, and about fifty more from the Universities of Cambridge and Dublin, making a total of more than one hundred. Many more are said to have seceded from Protestantism.

We publish to-day a complete Muster-Roll of the "96 Boys," who volunteered under Capt. PRESTON S. BROOKS, for the late war in Mexico. This company was mustered into the service of the United States at Charleston, on the 14th of December 1846, and discharged after a service of 18 months.

Abstract of the last Muster Roll of Capt. Brooks' Company of Old '96 Boys (Company, D Palmetto Regiment) showing all the casualties and changes which have occurred in said Company during the Mexican Campaign.

Preston S. Brooks, Captain,
Joseph Abney, 2d Lieutenant,
Lafayette Wever, 2d Lieutenant,
Richard S. Key, 1st Sergeant,
Eldred Simkins, 2d " "
Gary W. Styles, 3d " "
Hillery Cooper, 4th " "
Jefferson P. Nixon 1st Corporal,
Wm. B. Galphin, 2d " "
Charles Kenny, 3d " "
Robert Slowman, 4th " "

PRIVATE S.
John A. Addison,
Leonard P. Andrews,
Thomas Anderson, (transferred from Comp'y. L. to Comp'y D.)
John W. Arnold, (transferred from Comp'y E. to Comp'y D.)
Willis Brannon, (left sick in Hamburg, afterwards joined the Regiment, never having heard of the order, discharging the sick left behind.)
Horatio Blaise,
Wm. Betsell,
Wm. Burrell,
John Curston,
Geo. W. Durst,
Jasper Devore,
James Goff,
David Hopkins,
Wiley Holsenback,
Robert F. Keany,
Edmund Melrou,
Alex. McKenzie,
James Marony,
Henry Mallon, substitute for J. C. Larke,
Thomas B. Norvel, recruit,
Eliott Padgett,

Nelson D. Phillips, recruit.
Alex. Sharpston,
Wm. S. Smith, transferred from Comp'y. K. to Comp'y. D.
Godfrey Strobel,
Wm. F. Uthauk,
John A. Walsingham, recruit,
Jephtha L. Winkle, recruit.
Total, 28

RESIGNED.
Wm. C. Moragie, 1st Lieutenant, resigned 1848.
Wm. P. Jones, 2d Lieutenant, resigned 1847.

KILLED IN BATTLE.
David Adams, 2d Lieutenant, killed at Churubusco, Aug. 20 1847, promoted from 1st Sergeant to 2d Lieutenant, July 8
Wm. Butler Blocker, Sergeant, killed at Garita de Belin, Sept. 13, while in command of Company.
Lowell Gunde, Corporal, killed at Garita de Belin, Sept. 13, 1847.
Turner Crooker, Private, killed at Garita de Belin, Sept. 13, 1847.
Henry Callahan, killed at Garita de Belin, Sept. 13, 1847.
Thomas M. Lyles, killed at Garita de Belin, Sept. 13, 1847.
Mathew Martin, killed at Garita de Belin, Sept. 13, 1847.
Thomas F. Tillman, killed at Churubusco, August 20, 1847.
Total, including Corporal Brooks, 9.

DIED.
Leimon Abney, died on march to Perote, Aug. 8, 1847.
Malachi Betsell, died at Puebla, August 1, 1847.
John A. Blankenship, died at Vera Cruz, June—1847.
William H. Cobb, died at Puebla, June 3, 1847.
Nathan DeLoach, died at Puebla, June 3, 1847.
Wm. B. Davis, recruit, died at Jalapa, May—1848.
James Duvau, died at Vera Cruz Dec. 16, 1847.
James Fitzsimmons, transferred from Comp. H to Comp. D. Died or deserted at San Angel, 12th January, 1847.
John T. Gassaway, died at Puebla, Sept. 8, 1847.
Julius N. Gover, died at San Angel, 20, 1847.

Jesse Hill, at Puebla, Sept. 15 1847.
Reub. Jarrel, at Atlanta, Jan. 14 1846.
Bollivar Jones, at Puebla, July 2, '47.
John Johnson, Vera Cruz, May 16 '47.
Hugh McMahon, San Angel, Dec. 27, 1847.
Mowdy McDaniel, City of Mexico, Oct. 20, 1847.
Thomas H. Nixon, " " Oct 17, 1847.

Reuben Newman, (Substitute for C. Ardis,) at Puebla, Aug.—1847.
John Proctor, Perote, June 21, 1847.
Jruz, April
June 18, '47.
see Feb. '47.
apt.—1847.
ug.—"
accidentally at 6, 1847.

John Wells, Jalapa, June 8, 1847.
Jeff. Williamson, Perote, June 16, 1847.
Toliver Youngblood, Puebla, Oct. 7, 1847.

Total, 28.
Deserters, 5.
DISCHARGED.

Vincent Cogburn, Sergeant, discharged on certificate of disability, Nov. 1, '47.
Lewis Covar, Corporal, discharged on certificate of disability, June 1, '47.
Christopher Ardis, Private, discharged on certificate June 25, '47, at Puebla, by substitute.

Jas. M. Addison, on certificate of disability at Puebla, Dec. 2, '47.
Henry W. Barham, by general order from Washington, April 26, '47.
Joshua Broome, by Surgeon's certificate of disability, Nov. 27, 1847.
Anthony Delorea, on pension certificate, Oct. 27, 1847.

James D. Davis, on certificate of disability at Puebla, Oct. 30, 1847.
Joseph H. Gassaway, on certificate of disability at Puebla, Nov. 2, 1847.
Wm. T. Gallord, on certificate of disability at Puebla,—1847.
Benj. Gill, on certificate of disability at Puebla, Dec. 30, 1847.
John Gill, by general order from Washington, April 26, 1847.

Joel P. Hill, on certificate of disability, at Perote, November 2, 1847.
Anderson Howard, on certificate of disability at City of Mexico Dec. 7, '47.
Joseph A. Jones, on certificate of disability at Puebla, December 2, 1847.
Thomas G. Key, by order of Secretary of War at San Angel, March 10, '48.
James C. Lark, by substitute at city of Mexico, December 7, 1847.

Wm. E. Murphy, certificate of disability at Mexico, Nov. 27, 1847.
Frederick Morgan, discharged on disability at Mexico, December, 27, 1847.
Joseph C. Payne, on account of mental incapacity at Griffin, January 8.
Francis Posey, on pension certificate at Mexico October 27, 1847.

Christopher Pryor, by gen. order from Washington at Hamburg, Ap. 26, '47.
Pickens B. Ryan, by gen. order from Washington at Hamburg, Ap. 27, '47.
Jeff. Whitaker, on pension certificate at Mexico, Oct. 27, 1847.
Total, 22.

TRANSFERRED.
John Simkins, Sergeant, promoted to 1st Lieutenant 12th Inf. July 1847.
Whitfield B. Brooks, promoted to 2d Lieut. 12th Inf. Oct. '47—died of wound received in battle Churubusco Oct. 1847.

From the N O. Picayune, Sept. 22.
Fire at Nashville.—A dispatch in the Memphis papers, dated Nashville, the afternoon of the 14th, mentions a fire then raging in the latter city. It had already destroyed the First Presbyterian Church and three other buildings. The firm had got it under, but not before a loss of property to the amount of \$50,000, of which but half was insured.

Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Line.
It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that this line is now in complete working order throughout its whole extent. Messages are not only sent with the utmost despatch, but with remarkable accuracy and correctness. As an example, a message was sent a few days since from Washington to New-Orleans at 3 o'clock and an answer to said message was received in Washington at 5 o'clock.

This a distance of 1365 miles is traversed and answers prepared and returned by this invisible agent, in the incredibly short time of two hours; making a distance of 2,730 miles in 120 minutes. It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Company has been recently fully organized, by the election of a President and Board of Directors, and other necessary officers. The President is a gentleman of great skill, energy, experience; thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the enterprise, and we think will by the devotion to his duties develop the full benefits of this extraordinary discovery.

What the Barnburners say of Gen. Cass. The following notice of the Vermont election is taken from the New York Globe the leading organ of the Barnburners. "Returned among the Scattering.—The Cass candidates for Governor in Vermont will be returned among the scattering. He is a man of considerable personal popularity, and avowed himself friendly to the Free Soil principle; but he had the misfortune to be a supporter of Cass for the Presidency, and as Cass is pledged to veto the Jeffersonian Proviso, the people of Vermont could not conscientiously vote for him."

On this the Savannah Georgian well remarks. "Yet while these assaults are made upon Cass at the North, because he has taken a firm, manly, open position in favor of the South and her constitutional rights, the partisan Whig press of Georgia, from day to day, is full of denunciation and falsehood against him. 'The South! what will become of her.'"

Our Next Governor.—The Columbia Telegraph of the 30th ult. "The names of the following gentlemen have been brought prominently before the public, by their respective friends in connection with the Chief Magistracy of this State, Hon. J. G. Richardson, W. B. Seabrook, R. F. W. Allston, J. H. Means, J. L. Manning, and N. R. Eaves. Among such a number of estimable and intelligent gentlemen, the Legislature cannot fail making a suitable selection of a successor to the honored and venerable Judge who now fills so worthily that high seat."

Gen. Scott's military achievements, says the New York Sun, and his transcendent power as a General, are universally admitted, not only in our own country, but throughout Europe. His victories in Mexico were brilliant and heroic, and he is, without doubt, the first General ever living. His entry into Vera Cruz, after the capture of that city, was a splendid staff of officers, all mounted upon excellent horses, surpassed, in the opinion of those who witnessed them, the greatest displays of Napoleon and Wellington.

Extraordinary Case of Longevity.—We had an opportunity, a few days ago of seeing a Negro woman, the property of a gentleman, near Snowy Point, Abbeville District, who had arrived to the advanced age of 115, in perfect possession of all her faculties, and as lively as a lark. This is a fair specimen of the treatment slaves receive at the South. Will Northern fanatics longer speak of the inhumanity exercised towards our negro population, while the greater portion of that population at the North, are in the most abject state of destitution and wretchedness, without the slightest prospect of an alleviation of their sorrows, and the fearful looking for of the very dregs of the deepest woe and wretchedness in advanced age? Will they then longer speak of philanthropy and humanity to the poor negro? Philanthropy and humanity indeed!

From the Charleston Mercury.
ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.
BALTIMORE, September, 29.
The British Mail Steamer America has arrived at New York, with seven days' later intelligence, having sailed on the 16th inst.

Insurrection in Ireland.—There has another insurrection in Ireland, and much more formidable in its appearance and results than that so lately quelled. The insurgents are posted in an almost inaccessible position, near Carrick in Killmark, on Thomas Mountain. There has been a general rise of the peasantry, who have marched to the attack of the police stations. Near Clonell there has been much fighting, and numbers have been killed on both sides. The soldiers shouted for repeal, and large numbers of them have been placed in handcuffs. The insurgents fought with the most desperate bravery, and have captured some pieces of cannon. Terrible results are anticipated from this outbreak, and among the most disastrous is the effect it will have upon the fate of the numerous individuals now on trial for their participation in the recent difficulties.

France.—Advices from Paris are of an unsatisfactory character. The Socialists are mustering in great strength. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed with the speech of Thiers in the Assembly. The Government is taking measures to close all the Clubs throughout France. It is thought that the Republicans will carry the elections in Paris for the three deputies whose seats are vacant. Cavaignac is not on good terms with Lamartine, because of the tendency of the latter to the Republicans.

Cotton.—The Columbia Telegraph of the 30th ult. says: "A great number of wagons from the upper District have come down during the past week, laden with Cotton which met with prompt sales. Prices continue steady, and the demand is still brisk. The quantity received more than doubles the receipts for the corresponding week last year, upwards of 4,500 bales having been disposed of."